



WILLIAM C. PENDLETON, Editor and Proprietor.

APOLGY.

The editor, Mr. Wm. C. Pendleton, is sick and confined to his room which accounts for the absence of any editorial matter this week.

Among the depositions taken in Danville by Col. Wm. E. Sims was that of Mr. Daniel Dugger, aged 52, a merchant in that town. Mr. Dugger deposed and swore as follows with respect to the massacre in Danville on the 3d of November instant:

"I was in Danville that afternoon, at the time of the shooting was in the law-office of Blackwell & Cranepecker, on the place where the difficulty occurred, in front of Rufin Woodfolk & Blair's insurance-office. I was there in consultation with Judge Blackwell on a matter of business, expecting to leave town that night. I heard the cry of murder. I went immediately to the window, and saw, in front of Rufin, Woodfolk & Blair's, Charles Noel, the son of Jesse Noel, and negro boy named Henderson Lawson engaged in an affray. Noel was beating him over the head with a small black stick, with a little round head to it, and the negro was crying murder. I saw him do nothing but attempt to shield himself.

"Three or four men, Mr. Taylor, a relative of Dr. Temple's, Mr. George Lea, and one or two others (I do not recollect their names) were there. At the same time Mr. Dance, a young man in the office of Rufin, Woodfolk & Blair, was standing in the door with a double-barrel shotgun in his hands, in an attitude of being ready to fire, but did not fire any shot to my knowledge. In the meantime, a negro man, in front of B. W. Graves' store, ran over to where this difficulty was occurring, attempted to jerk from the hands of George Lea a pistol which he had presented—defying any one to interfere or separate the parties in the fight, policemen and all. The efforts of this man to get the pistol from the hands of Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he did so, Mr. Taylor struck the negro man in the mouth, which made him stagger; and as he arose Mr. George Lea fired at said negro, whose name I do not know. I know he had on a striped shirt. I believe he lived in North Carolina.

"A considerable crowd, both white and colored, collected around this difficulty—the colored in the street near the sidewalk, and the whites on the sidewalk. I heard some of the colored people say when the officers approached the scene, 'That's the man that shot,' pointing to Mr. George Lea. In a few minutes after a good many white people, both from up the street, and below, came up very much excited, with pistols, and a good many colored people had collected too; and Mr. E. M. Hatcher came out in the street and right in front of the colored people and hallowed to them. 'Git, every one of you!' Some were going away and others were looking on when he shouted, 'Stand by me and fire!' Then a crowd of white men formed across the street and fired into the crowd of colored people.

"There were several white gentlemen whom I knew: Mr. L. C. Berkeley, Mr. John Robertson—doing their best to prevent this difficulty; and Mr. T. S. Corbin was also persuading the colored people to go away. Then there was a general firing all over the streets, up and down. I saw, after the firing ceased, three colored men, two up near Wiseman's store and one on the market, lying in the streets dead. The private difficulty I did not think occurred on account of any political reasons. The whites were all very much excited early in the morning about a speech made by Col. Sims the night before at the court-house; and Mr. Hatcher's firing in the crowd caused the excited parties to rush both from up above the affray and from the hall where a Democratic meeting was going on. I did not see Lawson and Noel when they first commenced the affray. I did not see, either before the firing commenced, nor after it had ceased, nor while it was going on, a single colored man with a pistol or other firearm in his hands. I was standing in a second-story window about thirty or forty feet from the point where the affray began.

"At the time when I first saw the difficulty between Noel and Lawson there were not more than twenty-five or thirty whites near the affray, but they gathered rapidly, both white and black—many whites coming from the Democratic meeting and from up above the affray. There was a large crowd of colored people gathered there, especially from about the market, where there is usually a large crowd of colored people every Saturday. I think the colored crowd was there earlier than usual. The gathering of the colored people was much larger than that of the whites, but I did not think the white people were pressed against the walls of the houses opposite and I did not see many colored people on the sidewalks opposite; and there was considerable space between the colored people and the opposite side. They were crowded near the sidewalk where the affray was occurring. I saw two colored policemen and one white one. They were doing their best to allay the difficulty and requesting the colored people to disperse. I would have been able to see some of the weapons of the colored people if they had attempted to use any. The white people were facing me and the colored people scattered and ran

away when the general firing commenced. I saw none with weapons, as they turned and ran. One of the dead men was in the chin; another in the back of the head. I do not recollect how the other was shot.

"I have always voted for the Conservative ticket, with the exception of some personal friends, and in the last election voted the Steaghtout-Democratic ticket."

This is not all of Mr. Dugger's deposition; but it includes all its essential statements as regards the massacre. He is a Funder, or so-called Democrat, and his evidence is all the more telling. That of Judge Blackwell is to the same effect, and we shall give it in extenso as soon as we shall receive a copy of it.—Richmond Whig.

Enterprise.

How many of the little patent-outside journals of Virginia issued an "Extra" on Saturday and Sunday before the 6th day of last November? How many small town weeklies, which had never been known to issue them during the trying scenes of civil strife, of death and destruction by raging flames, called upon their compositors to work off an extra sheet giving the latest news from Danville where three negroes had been shot? So far as the loss of life was concerned, a recent fire in Lynchburg had caused the death of five white men. This frightful calamity had been heralded by no "Extra" edition of the Alexandria Gazette, Bedford Star, or Staunton Visitor, or any other paper, even in the city of Lynchburg.

Then again, the room of the Court of Appeals of Virginia had once fallen in and killed and wounded nearly two hundred citizens of the State, some of them men of great prominence; and the metropolis of Virginia was in mourning for months, and broken-hearted women and children and strong men wept bitterly as they passed through the streets of the city.

Did our enterprising country contemporaries hurry off their "Extra" editions by mounted carriers to every section of the country, and have the terrible news proclaimed from every store and postoffice in the mountains of Virginia?

No! In the first place, they had no agent in Richmond to telegraph the information to them; and in the second place, there could have been no purpose but a legitimate one which would not have paid them as distributors of news to issue an "Extra" and to employ extra methods of dissemination.

How was it that these journals had a representative at Danville to telegraph the news? Did they have agents at Petersburg and Farmville and all other places where a negro was liable to tread on a white man's corns? If so, when were those agents employed, what are their names, how many words were they authorized to send, and what rates did the great Gould system agree to charge? Who filed the messages in the telegraph office at Danville? At what hour were they filed? These are merely a few of the questions that present themselves to newspaper men who know something of the business arrangements of journalism and telegraph offices.

In the southside of Bedford county, and ten miles from Liberty, we are informed by a gentleman, a judge of election passed the Bedford Star "Extra" through the window to the voters, asking, "Have you seen the negro riot at Danville?" Our correspondent encloses a copy of the "Extra." It is a small affair—about five by nine inches—and gives a frightful account of how Danville negroes were behaving themselves and getting shot for it.

At the bottom of this last evidence of progressive journalism in the Old Dominion the editor, who probably set the type himself, adds: "And this is the party Colonel John G. Casey has joined."

Can the purpose of the "Extra" be questioned? The Index-Appeal is right. As men of business having homes and families in Virginia, justice demands that the truth shall be made known, and the whole truth. The Readjuster party of Virginia is above all meanness, and facts and figures show it, and no amount of abuse or vituperation can hurt it, or impede its final success; but men who are worthy of any respect demand that the laws shall be obeyed, and that the penalty for their violation shall be visited upon the guilty.—Whig.

The Need of a Solid North.

If the Democracy do not want the red flag run up again they should not hoist a black flag. If they deprecate the use in politics of garments rolled in blood they should not commit murder for the sake of drawing the race line, and giving the Democratic party the advantage of one hundred and fifty-three electoral votes to start with in the Presidential campaign. The Democratic party would have been stronger before the country at large without Virginia than with it, but the Bourbons did not think so, and there arose a fierce and terrible spirit of vengeance in the breasts of the politicians, who console themselves for the loss of the Southern Confederacy in the solid South, and the Danville massacre was the result. To put down this sort of rebellion, and finally keep the peace, there is needed the solid North.—Commercial Gazette.

Dearly-Bought Victory.

Those thoughtful men who vote the Democratic ticket are beginning to enquire of themselves whether the victory of their party in Virginia has not been dearly bought. The killing of a dozen negroes, more or less, may or may not be a serious matter, just as one pleases to look at it, but when the killing takes place on the eve of an important State election, and the cause is purely political, and the effect cannot be confined to the locality where the difficulty occurs, but becomes wide-spread and far-reaching. The struggle in Virginia was for the control of the Legislature. It will be hard to convince any cool-headed man that in such a contest force and shot-gun policy are a necessity. The brutality with which the campaign was waged against such men as General William Mahone, Congressman John S. Wise, and Col. William Lamb, all names of high repute in the annals of Virginia, shows a desperation born of the lust for power and the greed for place. Naturally intelligent Northern voters will enquire if it is possible to conduct elections South upon anything like fair and manly principles; whether personal abuse and personal violence have not taken the place of argument and reason. They are likely to enquire further, whether a party which sustains such methods and whose only hope of success lies in a solid South—made solid by such means—is entitled to their support. Nay, more. They go further and naturally determine that it is their duty to oppose such a party in all honorable ways. Hence elections conducted on the Mississippi, Virginia, South Carolina, and the Louisiana plan, while they keep the South solid, also keep the North solid, and thus render National Democratic success an impossibility. The Danville riot alone will be worth half a million votes to the Republican party in the North. Of course the Democratic leaders South care nothing for this. They know that such a policy as that adopted here South keeps them in office, and they care for nothing else. There are as high power as they can hope to be. Hence as long as they can encourage the fools in their miserable work they are happy. But thoughtful Democrats will enquire, "Does it pay?" "Does it pay politically?" "Has it a tendency to encourage capital and population to come among us?" "Where will it end?" A solid South is the poorest investment every made by any party, and the people are beginning to find it out.—From the Greensboro (N. C.) North State.

Atlanta Constitution: The growth of the South continues to astonish the people of the sluggish eastern and middle States. When wealth is accumulating in the South at the rate of 160 millions a year, when the railroad mileage is keeping pace with the increase in wealth, and when the number of spindles has been doubled since the census year—when they read about such facts as these, they begin to think that the South has a future, and to wonder how such things can be out of their own section. Then, too, they see that southern cotton mills are dividing from 15 to 20 per cent. on the capital invested, when their own mills are struggling to keep out of bankruptcy. Altogether, the southern side of the country is looking up."

The New Mormon Temple.

The main walls of the new temple of the Mormons in Salt Lake have been completed within the past week. The stone was laid twenty-eight years ago. The material is granite, like Maine granite, full of shining mica flecks, and is hauled from the mountain back of Salt Lake with oxen on enormous wagons with wheels twelve feet high. The walls are exceedingly thick—ten feet—and the height eighty-five feet. The cost to date, paid by tithings, has been \$4,500,000, and six more years of work will be required to complete the structure. It has come to stay, whether Mormonism has or not and it has been predicted that some day the Sea of Utah, redeemed and purged of polygamy, will own it and use it for a Capitol.

The Earth's Heat.

Every one is familiar with the belief that the interior of the earth is the seat of intense heat. Ocular demonstration of the facts has been given time and again in volcanic eruptions. Mining experience furnishes us with an almost uniform rate at which heat increases, and it is computed to be at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit to every 65 feet of descent. But mining experiences are necessarily limited. The deepest mine in England descends only 1,442 feet, to a temperature not exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit. It is not hot enough to make work very uncomfortable, but that is all. Calculations have been made estimating that at about an eight of the distance which lies between the earth and its centre the heat would be about twenty-two times the heat of boiling water at the sea level, but no figures could convey an intelligible idea of the heat at the center of the earth.

From "The Times."

Editor of Times—I have been watching the correspondence in your paper for the past few weeks with much interest. Having been in the practice of medicine for many years, I have no confidence in the many proprietary medicines which are on the market and it was through the excellent recommendation given by Dr. Bates, and the knowledge I had of his veracity and ability as a physician that ever led me to lay aside my long-cherished prejudice, to try the only wonderful remedy I had seen, Kendall's Spavin Cure which I find so many of your readers have found to be so valuable. Rheumatism has afflicted me for years, and with all the skill I have professed to have in treating others I found myself unable to do anything to cure myself even. After suffering for years the difficulty became located in my hip and nothing that I could do seemed to effect it until I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which has cured me completely. In all my experience as a physician I have never been able to make any compound which penetrates so thoroughly and works so admirably in removing old standing ailments, and at the same time hardly produce any irritation of the skin. It has done such wonders with me that I have the utmost confidence in its efficacy, and can recommend it with the confidence that the proprietors do not claim too much for it.

Respectfully,  
J. R. PORTER, M. D.  
Scranton, Pa., Sept. 24, 1883.

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William E. Sims, a Virginia lawyer, has made a partial investigation of the election occurrences at Danville. He claims to have obtained ample proof that at three of the Danville precincts Democrats attended the polls armed with shot-guns and pistols. At one precinct they discharged guns and pistols all day long to frighten off timid whites as well as black Readjusters. To several outside precincts colored men were sent by the Democrats on the night before election to inform the colored Readjusters of the Danville massacre and to warn them that if they voted the next day their fate would be the same. Leaders of the Danville mob, to the number of from fifty to seventy-five, after voting at Danville, marched over to New Design with pistols strapped around their waists, and not a negro dared come near the polls. Mr. Sims, who makes these assertions, was graduated at Yale in 1861. He hailed from Mississippi at the time, and on his graduation he went home to fight all through the war on the Confederate side. A true Southerner, he is not disposed to countenance such outrages upon the ballot as those committed at Danville. He proposes bringing the perpetrators to justice if he lies in his power. Success to him.—New Haven Palladium.

Atlanta Constitution: The growth of the South continues to astonish the people of the sluggish eastern and middle States. When wealth is accumulating in the South at the rate of 160 millions a year, when the railroad mileage is keeping pace with the increase in wealth, and when the number of spindles has been doubled since the census year—when they read about such facts as these, they begin to think that the South has a future, and to wonder how such things can be out of their own section. Then, too, they see that southern cotton mills are dividing from 15 to 20 per cent. on the capital invested, when their own mills are struggling to keep out of bankruptcy. Altogether, the southern side of the country is looking up."

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THE SUN

NEW YORK, 1884.

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WILMER E. WILLIAMS, Local Editor.

Local News.

To-day is Thanksgiving. R. F. Nichols is pushing his new house rapidly along.

The moon is now right for killing hogs. Geo. F. Crush & Co., are receiving new goods.

Mrs. Sprinkle is having her hotel put in thorough repair since the fire which occurred last week.

The family of Mr. W. C. Pendleton's are visiting friends and relatives in Johnson City, Tenn.

Mr. W. C. and Maj. A. G. Pendleton have purchased the Henderlite farm on Staley's Creek.

Divine services were held in the Methodist and Baptist churches last Sunday morning and night, and at the Presbyterian church at night.

Mr. Josiah Ryland, Senia member of the firm of Ryland & Lee dealers in Pianos and Organs, Richmond, called to see us on Wednesday.

J. B. RHEA has great novelties, at low prices, in Ladies Cloaks, Nubias Gossamers, Double Ruching Waterproof cloths, Flannels, all wool cashmeres and other goods too numerous to mention. sept. 6-83-3m.

Cutting Affray. A cutting affray occurred in town on last Sunday evening between two colored men, Albert Cox and Jno McClannahan in which the latter received several ugly cuts on the cheek. The parties were brought before Mayor Rider who sent them on to answer an indictment before the next grand jury.

I have just received and opened a very large and attractive Stock of winter goods, which I propose selling for cash. sept. 6-83-3m. J. B. RHEA.

Notice to the Traveling Public. A. C. Hill, represents two different lines of Rail-way to the West. He can give you the very best rates, and will send you through to where you want to go, on regular fast Mail trains. Call on or address: A. C. HILL, Emigration Agt. June-17-ts. Marion Va.

The Store House of J. B. RHEA is overflowing with a large line of Dry Goods Dress Goods, Jeans, Cashmeres, Notions, Hardware, and is nearly always filled with customers. sept. 6-83-3m.

New Christmas Goods. J. L. Thornton has just received his Xmas goods. The ladies are specially invited to call and examine his stock. Everything has been selected with great care and you will be glad to please indeed if you cannot find something to suit you. Many useful and beautiful articles, suitable for holiday gifts, both for young and old will be found on his shelves.

We all buy our clothing, Overcoats Hats, Coats and Shoes from J. B. RHEA, who has the largest and cheapest stock in this line we have ever seen. sept. 6-83-3m.

Lynchburg Clothing House. The old and popular clothing house of Joseph Cohn, Lynchburg, is still in the field and is now offering some rare bargains in over coats and men's and boy's clothing. This house is too well known to the people of the South-west to need a word of praise from us. An order sent to Cohn will have the same attention as if you were present to select for yourself. Read his new advertisement which will be found in this issue.

The December Century. A portrait of Peter Cooper, engraved on wood by Thomas Johnson from a photograph taken a few months before his death, is the front-piece of the December number. Mrs. Susan N. Carter, who is at the head of the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Institute, contributes an anecdotal paper which throws light on Mr. Cooper's ideas and his generous aims in promoting the education of young women for skilled occupations. Other biographical papers in the same number are Miss Anna Bicknell's character sketch of "The Pretenders to the Throne of France," illustrated by portraits, and Mrs. Schuyler van Reddolaer's critical essay on "George Fuller," with engravings of three of his best pictures.

Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young American who lectures on archaeology at Cambridge University, England, contributes an instructive illustrated paper on "The Freeze of the Parthenon," with special reference to a recent discovery by himself in connection with the Athens.

The constant feeling of being "played out" and "used up" can readily be removed by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Programme of Teachers Institute.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 2 o'clock p. m.

1st. Organization.

2nd. How should the Alphabet be taught?—General Discipline.

3rd. Methods of teaching the several studies—General Discipline.

Night Session 6 o'clock.

1st. Teaching, Natural Development of mind.—Prof. G. A. Cole.

Thursday Morning 9 o'clock.

1st. What means should be used to promote enthusiasm in school?—R. C. William.

2nd. Causes of Failure in Teaching.—C. E. Richardson.

3rd. The government of a school generally.—Jno. M. Scott.

Night Session 6 o'clock.

1st. Methods of conducting recitations generally.—Prof. G. A. Cole.

2nd. The Teachers;—Requisites for success.—Jos. H. Gollehon.

Friday Morning 9 o'clock.

1st. How should the Alphabet be taught?—General Discipline.

2nd. Impromptu subjects discussed.

Evening Session 2 o'clock p. m.

1st. What preparation should the Teacher bring to the School room.—Thos. B. Rector.

2nd. Impromptu.—Discussions.

Night Session 6 o'clock.

Address by Dr. Sullins.

A. G. PENDLETON, Supt. Public Schools.

SEEDS FERTILIZERS

3500 Bushels new crop Randall grass seed.

2000 " " " Orchard " " "

1000 " " " Evergreen " " "

1000 " " " Hedges " " "

500 " " " Kentucky blue " " "

500 " " " Timothy seed " " "

500 " " " Clover " " "

500 " " " German Millet seed " " "

Pure Raw Bone Meal, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, etc., etc.

LEE, TAYLOR & CO. Seed and Fertilizer Dealers, Lynchburg, Va.

Feb. 1, '82.

Virginia News.

Suffolk is suffering an irruption of blackbirds.

Two hundred tons of hay were destroyed on Friday by fire at Ashland, the Culpeper county farm of James M. Beckhan. Insured for \$1,500.

On last Saturday night the storehouse in Halifax county owned by Mr. H. K. Harris, and occupied by Mr. Glasgow, was burned. Loss, \$1,800. No insurance.

Rev. James McAden is the oldest Methodist minister in Virginia. He entered the Conference in 1814—sixty-nine years ago.

Mr. Charles E. Jordan, well-known citizen of Isle of Wight county, died at his home, near the Old Brick church, several days ago.

Mrs. Alice M. Hodges, daughter of Mr. Adolphus Huff, and a native of Salem, Va., died in New Orleans on November 17th of consumption.

Four thousand stock cattle have been received at Warrenton since October 26. There remained unsold the first of last week about 1,000. Since then fifty-two more car-loads have arrived.

A frame house at Charlottesville belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and occupied by a colored man named Perkins, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss was several hundred dollars.

J. E. Adams, late ticket agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad at Charlotte, N. C., implicated in swindling that company, has confessed his guilt, the Charlotte Observer states. Capt. Oscar Nesbitt, an ex-conductor, was also implicated in the fraud. The two have been jailed for trial.

Lynchburg is now metropolitan, having gas, water-works, streets are paved with granite blocks. There are many private residences, which for surroundings and architecture, gilt compete with more pretentious cities.

D. T. Taylor, deputy sheriff of Lynchburg county, passed through Lynchburg on Wednesday, en route to the Williamsburg Insane Asylum, having in charge an insane man named Thomas Dale. Dale had killed a man in Tazewell county about twenty years ago, and it was thought that continual brooding over the crime he committed caused him to lose his reason. The sheriff was compelled to call on Officer Alvis for assistance before he could put the insane man on the train.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The story recently circulated that Martha Washington, who keeps a boarding house in Washington city, was to be credited with the honor of having in her veins more of the authentic Washington blood than any other person now living, turns out to be erroneous. The lady entitled to that distinction, it seems, is Sarah Taylor Washington, a grandniece of Gen. Washington, now eighty-four years old, and living at Wakefield, Va., where the General was born.

The Salem (Roanoke) Times-Register of November 23d says: Mrs. Mobile, wife of Mr. Joseph M. Broels, and daughter of the late Michael Airheart, of Piney Grove, this county, died in Richmond a few weeks ago. Mrs. Broels had been living in Texas for several years, but went to Richmond to undergo the removal of a tumor. The operation was performed, removing a tumor that weighed fifty-two pounds, causing her death shortly afterward.

Virginia Oyster Depletion.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA., November 21.—In confirmation of the accounts of the destruction of the Chesapeake oyster-beds published in the Sun, attention might be called to the marked change which has taken place in the oyster industry of this section in the last few years. For many years after the war the great natural beds of oysters in the Potomac river on the Virginia shore furnished a large revenue to the citizens of Westmoreland county. From Ragged Point to the extreme southern end of the county, a distance of about fifteen miles, there was an unbroken bed of oysters of considerable width. They were so thickly matted together that the difficulty was to break into the ranks so as to secure surface for the oyster rakes to grapple. Vessels of large size and in numbers were always on hand in the oyster season to buy all the oysters the tongmen could catch, and carry them to eastern waters, in some cases as far as Maine. Tongmen readily made \$15 per day, and in many cases over \$20. Now there are no eastern vessels arriving to buy oysters, and if they came they would have to lay weeks before the tongmen of the section could catch oysters enough to load them. The dredgers have broken up this revenue of an impoverished people. To-day an oysterman may make \$1, or probably \$2, but if he makes anything over that it is reported as worthy of mention. Oysters that sold for 20 cents per bushel now command \$1 per bushel from the captains of the crafts running to Washington. But more than all this, and worse, the oyster does not seem to thrive in these waters as they did. Destroying the natural beds seems also to have in some way affected the planting interest.

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The throne of England, so splendid when covered with silk velvet and gold, is, in fact, only an "old oak chair" over 600 years in use for the same purpose. Its existence has been traced back to the days of Edward I. The wood is very hard and solid; the back and sides were formerly painted in various colors, and the seat is made of a slab of rough-looking sandstone, 26 inches in length, 17 inches in breadth, 1 1/2 in thickness, and in this stone lies the grand peculiarity of the chair. Numberless legends are told in connection with it, the truth probably being that it was originally taken from Ireland to Scotland and served at the coronation of the early Scottish Kings.

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Recipes.

Tomato Soup.—Tomato soup with beef stock instead of milk is very appetizing; to one quart of stock allow one pint and a half of stewed tomatoes which you have sweetened and salted to your taste; and an onion sliced, which may be removed before serving the soup. Let the soup simmer gently and not boil hard.

Indian Meal Crullers.—Pour two tea-cupsful of milk over two tea-cupsful and a half of sifted Indian meal; stir until cool, then add two cupsful of wheat flour, one cup of butter, one and one-half cups-sugar, three eggs, two and one-half tea-spoonsful of baking powder, one tea-spoonful of cinnamon. Roll out in squares and fry in hot lard.

Corn Bread Without Yeast.—Corn bread without yeast or soda is sometimes desired as an article of food. Sift three quarts of meal, add a table-spoonful of salt, and mix with just water enough to make a thin batter; cover this with a cloth and let it stand until it begins to rise, and little bubbles make their appearance on top; then pour it into a well buttered tin and bake slowly in a moderate oven.

The remains of certain mushrooms which made excellent tinder are found in nearly all the ancient Swiss lacustrine dwellings, and it is supposed that their inhabitants either use them to kindle fires or pounded them and employed them as snuff, as some Asiatics do to this day.

The fact that good health, strong muscles and sound nerves are attainable, should encourage every invalid to an earnest endeavor in the right direction. Remember all disease owes its origin more or less to a lack of iron in the blood means health, strength and vigor. Analyze the blood of an invalid and little or no iron will be found. Healthy men's blood is full of iron. The best method of supplying this lack of iron is by using Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, general debility, weakness and all wasting diseases.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!

We are candidates for public patronage at our house

COR. CHURCH AND MAIN STS. where votes will be received and counted all hours during the day.

We are now prepared to sell goods as cheap as anybody.

Now receiving a new stock of desirable goods, consisting of

Dry Goods AND NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, PIECE GOODS, WHITE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR GLOVES, ETC.

BOOTS AND SHOES HARDWARE & CUTLERY

We have a few sample suits of BOY'S CLOTHING, and will replenish as demand may require.

Come and see us—we will give you the value of your money. J. L. GROSECLOSE & CO. MARION, VIRGINIA.

P.S.—See our 40c Corset. Sept. 26, 1883—6m.

Mrs. E. N. Sprinkle

Has just received at her

MILLINERY STORE

MARION, VIRGINIA, a very large stock of

BONNETS AND HATS

direct from Baltimore. These goods are of the

LATEST STYLES for the

FALL AND WINTER.

She would also call the particular attention of ladies to her beautiful line of ROCK WEAR, as well as to her entire stock of

NOTIONS, —AND—

FANCY GOODS,

which have been selected with great care.

She Will Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.

A careful inspection of her entire stock is all that is asked and it is then left with you to say if you are pleased both as to goods and prices. sept20ts

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RANDOLPH & ENGLISH,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Have on hand the largest stock of

LAW, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS

In the State. A full line Stationery and Blank Books. Country merchants are requested to examine.

MARION, VIRGINIA,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CHEMICALS

PAINTS

OILS, VARNISH,

Dye-Staffs,

HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

TOILET ARTICLES,

SHOULDER BRACES

Also a beautiful assortment of New and Fashionable

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JUST RECEIVED.

FINE TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Pocket Cutlery

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, Day and Night

DR. J. S. SIMMONS

BEST GOODS!!

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES!

We have just received from New York a full stock of

DRY GOODS

Embracing everything in Ladies' Men's Youth's and Children wear. We have the prettiest line of Ladies'

Neck Wear,

Gloves, Hosiery, Etc., Etc.,

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Hardware, Queensware

Kid Gloves, (warranted), for 75cts. Laced kid Gloves (every pair warranted) for \$1.25.

The long credit-system of selling goods should be abolished. We have adopted the pay-down system, and to those who believe that a trout in the hand is better than a black bass in the Holston, we say ours is the house you are looking for.

Buy from the only cash house in the South-east. We expect to gain your trade by Square dealings, Superior goods, and low prices.

GEO. F. CRUSH & CO.

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N. B. We can furnish any of Buttericks Patterns at New York prices. G. F. C. & CO.

Having accepted a position in the house of G. F. Crush & Co. I would respectfully ask my friends to call on me, either in person or by letter, and I promise them best attention. Will send samples and prices whenever desired. I think from the large Stock carried by G. F. C. & Co. and their low prices, my friends will find it to their interest to buy from them.

Respectfully, (MISS) KATE MAYS.

DRY GOODS.

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Flannels, Waterproofs, Calicoes, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, Blankets, Shoodas, Cashmeres, Dress Flannels, Dolmans, Cloaks, Shawls, &c

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A large assortment of Staple and Fancy Notions, Combs, Buttons, Pins, Ribbons, Hosiery, Scarfs, Laces, Hamburgs, Pictures, Picture Frames, &c., &c

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In this department they still stand where they have always stood—at the head! A full and complete line of Ladies' fine shoes, Gents' fine shoes and boots, Children Misses' and Boys'—they cannot be beat in this line—and defy competition both in price and quality of goods. If you want anything in the line of Boots and shoes call on us.

CLOTHING!

Their stock of Clothing is very large and carefully selected. All the latest and no shoddy. They do not propose to sell cheaper clothes than any one else. If they do contend, that taking quality of grades into consideration, they have a distinct advantage over any one else. A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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QUEENSWARE—The largest and best assorted stock of Queensware ever brought to this market. It cannot be described, but must be seen to be appreciated. If you need anything in the general line be sure and call at Geo. F. Crush & Co.

GROCERIES—It is needless to call attention to their stock of Groceries, as every body knows that they keep the best assortment and the cheapest. Coffee & Sugar at Northern prices.

This is only a brief outline of their large stock of goods, but everybody must call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods. Everybody invited to call. Terms—STRICTLY CASH or good marketable PRODUCE. Strictly of price—that the LOWEST—and no deviation. GEO. F. CRUSH & CO.

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Doors, Sash and Blinds, Platform and Stock Scales, Shoemakers' Saddlers, Blacksmiths' and Wagon Makers' And Tanners' Supplies.

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First-class Heating Stoves, 12x and House Furnishing Goods.

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FOR THE USE OF

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Dose.—To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure. Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhoea and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

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Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

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Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

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Stables on Staley's Creek a few yards south of Main street.

Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Wagons of every description to hire. Good Teams. This is the nearest point on the N. & W. R. R. to North Carolina, Grayson, Tazewell and Russell counties.

Special attention paid to the Purchase and sale of Stock. Look for the Sign of the Red Star.

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A large stock always on hand.—These goods are all bought direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold at the lowest price.

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STOVE. Heating Stove

ALL STYLES.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE.

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My Tinware department is complete in every particular and at prices which defy competition. Will duplicate any Northern bill, both in price and quality. A liberal discount given to merchants.

Will give my personal attention to all Out-door work, such as Roofing and Guttering and guarantee satisfaction. Don't buy a Stove or contract for Tinware till you have seen me, as I am determined to stand head and defy competition. R. M. HEPTINSTALL, MARION, VIRGINIA.

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